WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1900-TEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## FIGHT AT PEITSANG

Allies' Advance Opposed by Chinese Forces.

BATTLE OF SEVEN HOURS

to Be 1,200 and Over.

CHINESE LOSS PROBABLY GREATER

Indications That March to Pekin Will Be Stubbornly Contested.

OPINIONS OF OFFICIALS

Interest in the Chinese situation was intensified this morning by the receipt of two dispatches from naval officers at Chefoo repeating unofficial but evidently reliable reports of active and extensive hostilities between the allied forces and Chinese on the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin. They indicate unmistakably that the relief col-umn has started in earnest, and that it is meeting with determined opposition. Al-though neither of the naval dispatches mentions the presence of American troops in either of the reported engagements, it is generally assumed at the War Department that at least part of Gen. Chaffee's small army was on hand and took an active and aggressive part in the engagements. The dispatches are as follows:

"CHEFOO, August 6, 1900. "Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"British Fame reports unofficial engage-ment at Peitsang Sunday morning, 3 to 10:30. Allies loss, killed and wounded, 1,200, chiefly Russian and Japanese. Chinese re-TAUSSIG." "CHEFOO, August 6, 1900.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington: "Unofficial report, believed reliable, About sixteen thousand allies heavily engaged with Chinese at Peitsang, daylight, fifth.

"REMEY." Inference From Taussig's Disputch. Commander Taussig, who forwards the re-port, is in command of the gunboat Yorkwhich is being used as a dispatch boat between Taku and Chefoo. His brief dispatch shows a rather alarming state of affairs, as indicating not only the purpose ment of the allied forces at every point of ared in men and material to cope e veteran armies of Europe than has been generally supposed. The heavy percentage of loss in killed and wounded on 7% per cent of the force engaged, is somewho predicted that no serious opposition or of the west in their forced march through | rough. must now be revised, as it now appears that Chinese soldlers are calculated to trouble the best troops of the so-called civilized nations. The great loss inflicted on the advancing column indicates that the Chinese are well supplied with modern arms and ammunition, and know how to employ them to advantage. They were not able, howteracity of the "foreign devils," who simply would not be dealed and pressed on until the Chinese, who undoubtedly largely outnumbered them, were dislodged from their defensive works and compelled to retreat or

the line toward the Chinese capital. The Town of Peitsang.

According to the information in posses-sion of the War Department, the town of is at the head of tide water on the Pei Ho river, between eleven and twelve miles by road beyond Tien Tsin. It is a village of walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a goodsized steam launch, and it is thought that the troops probably reached that point in small bents, towed by the naval launches The country all along the river between Pekin and Tien Tsin is a low alluvial plair almost impassable for wheeled vehicles in the wet season, and under quite a high state of cultivation. It presents no natural defensive features, and the War Department knows no strategic reason why the Chinese should have made a stand there rather than at any other of the dozen villages east of the walled town of Tung Chow, where is stored an immense amount would have to depend in case of stege. An Optimistic View.

From the fact that the engagement lastd seven hours and a half, it is argued in the department that either the Chinese there was an immense horde of them to so stubbornly contest the advance of the 16.000 international troops. It is figured by military experts that a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded on the part of the allies probably means a loss of from three to six times as many by the Chinese. It is possi-ble that a blow of this magnitude may break the resistance of the Chinese to the advance of the foreign column, but, on the other hand, it is probable that this may be but one of a large number of places on the read that have been intrenched, with a view to falling back and contesting The Foreign Casualties Said the foreign advance, so as to delay as long as possible the attack on Pekin. A few of the War Department officials who take a most optimistic view of the situation say that they would not be surprised to hear of this engagement being followed by an appeal for terms from the Chinese government. This opinion is by no means gen-eral, however, as there are many others equally well posted who look for a series of stubborn contests in the westward march of the internationals. Unless the opposition breaks down suddenly on the back of this defeat, the military experts look for a desperate engagement when the troops reach the walled city of Tung Chow which is said to be even more favorably ocated for purposes of defense than was

> freely between Minister Conger and our Department of State. It is emphatically stated that unless such messages were exchanged the United States could not know beyond question that the messages had not been garbled and both the United States government and the ministers misled. There seems to be no doubt about the safety of the ministers at Pekin for the

> will not be induced to accept offers of the Chinese government to escort them to Tien Tsin until they have had communication with their governments. Confidence is expressed, however, that the Chinese government will soon see the necessity of accepting the terms laid down in Secretary Hay's note to Consul General Goodnow.

> It is stated that if all the international forces in the vicinity of Taku can be land-ed and the supplies brought up, there will be sufficient force to overcome any army which the Chinese may bring forward to prevent the march to Pekin.

accomplished with the utmost difficulty or ten miles of the landing at Taku. Ves-sels drawing more than fifteen feet of wavantage, but that the Chinese army is bet- | ter are forced to lie far out in the gulf. This necessitates the use of lighters for the transportation to the shore of both a considerable force a task surrounded with innumerable obstacles. Added to the actual difficulties, chief of which is a lack of lighters, are the discomfort and inconvenience placed upon the troops. Rains are lifficulty would be encountered by the well- almost incessant, heavy fogs are prevalent

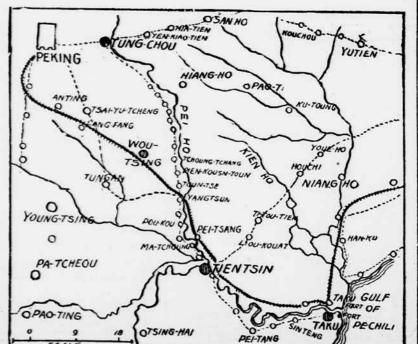
the territory of the Mongols, with their alleged ancient and theatrical methods of gan no later than Friday is well assured warfare. Preconceived ideas on that point now. Officials of the War Department still British forces began the advance on Pekin without the remainder of the allies. While ment are given, it is well understood that Gen Chaffee's dispatch contains information which could not safely be given to the Chinese at this stage of the campaign.

> Gen. Chaffee that he is in great need of MacArthur to forward him whatever guns MacArthur to forward him whatever guns he could spare. A cable message was re-ceived from Gen. MacArthur today saying that he has arranged to forward imme-diately to Taku three gatling guns and the siege guns and carriages of Battery O, 7th

GEN. MILES VISITS THE CAMP.

Camp Alexander L. Hawkins.

Pennsylvania state encampments This afternoon the entire guard of the state, numbering over 10,000 men, took part in a parade, which was reviewed by Gen. Miles.



ROUTE OF ALLIED FORCES TO PEKIN.

## BOXERS IN CONTROL

Anti-Foreign Party Has Upper Hand at Pekin Again.

LI HUNG CHANG ON SICK LIST

More Rumors of Dissensions Among the Allies' Leaders.

FIGHTING AT AIGUN

LONDON. August 6.-The anti-foreign party again has the upper hand at Pekin. According to reports emerging from Li Hung Chang's lodgings at Shanghat, his baggage is packed preparatory to his de-parture for Pekin, but, it is added, he has applied to the throne for twenty days' sick leave. Li Hung Chang claims that his representations to the Yangtse viceroys and Taotai Shen will be denounced by Li Ping Hong because they are friendly to the foreigners.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghal, dated today (August 6), says it is rumored that the powerful viceroy Yuan-Shi-kai, governor of Shantung, who disapproved of Prince Tuan, has been killed.

Dissensions Among Allies

Correspondents at Tien Tsin are unable to get anything fresh, although a dispatch from Shanghal, dated August 6, avers that the allies are making slow progress toward Pekin, on account of differences of opinion

among the generals.

The American, British and Japanese commanders favor one plan, this dispatch affirms, and the Russians, French and Germans favor another plan. Prince Tuan, it is added, seeks to inspirit his army by proclamations, ordering every foot of the road from Tien Tsin to be disputed. All the Chinese troops have recently been paid in full, and troops, money and supplies are going to Pekin from the southern provinces. It is deemed quite probable by military men in London that the Chinese will make a flerce fight at Pekin on a much greater scale than during the defense of Tien Tsin. A dispatch received at the war office in scale than during the defense of Tien Tsin.
A dispatch received at the war office in
St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated
Khabarovsk, August 4, says two squadrons
reconnoitering near Teche engaged 1,000
Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry.
After a stubborn fight the Russians were
reinforced by another squadron with two
guns, and defeated the Chinese, killing 200.
The Russian loss was eight men killed and
eight wounded.

The Battle at Aigun.

This dispatch adds that the battle around Aigun was continued August 3, the Cossacks losing six men killed and twenty-five vounded and driving back the Chinese killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. The inscription on one of the flags read: "The people of the large fist." Algun, when the dispatch was sent, was

burning. Other dispatches report Russlan successes lear Port Arthur. near Port Arthur.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Brodrick, said in the house of commons today that the government had no information regarding the reported advance of the British or other relief forces toward Pekin, nor as to the present position of the foreign ministers there, adding that communications both from the legations and the relief force had to be borne by runners and dispatch boats. gations and the relief force had to be borne by runners and dispatch boats.

The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen, said the colonial contingents in China would consist of 200 officers and men from New South Wales and a gunboat and 112 officers and men from South Australia.

The cost, he added, would be partly borne by the colonies.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

American and British Forces Started Last Thursday.

decline to discuss the latest message of last Thursday, according to a Tien Tsin Gen. Chaffee, dated Friday, in which he an- dispatch dated August 2. "The main body 'marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dorward, the British commander, had no uch obstacles, and his delay is inexplica-

"The other foreign troops are now half way to Lofa. The force includes 20,000 Japanese, under Gen. Yamachuchi, and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000, and the other foreign troops are 7,000. We are weak in artillery.

"On August 1 a strong force of Chinese from the native city attacked Tien Tsin. By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions. The native city is still deliant, and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw so large a body of troops marching westward they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

A message to the same paper from a correspondent in Pekin, dated July 22, says: "The women have borne all the horrors with marvelous fortitude, and even with cheerfulness. The Chinese wanted neace when the argentist of Tien were

peace when the arsenais at Tien Tsin were captured, and the negotiations bade fair to be successful. Unfortunately, Li Ping Heng and Kang Yi arrived here at the critical moment and overthrew the peace party. Food has been short, but not terribly so, though we have had to be very careful."

Ample Relief Force.

ernment that it is not advisable to send nore troops to China, declaring that the united force is now ample to relieve the

quiesced. "Gen. Gaselee is anxious to advance, but

his command is so small, only 3,000, that he cannot take the lead. The date for the departure of the expedition is therefore again uncertain."

Times says: "It is perhaps inevitable, al-though undoubtedly disappointing, that the advance should be delayed."

the Daily Express announcing that the troops had started is dated two days later than the dispatch to the Times, and two days later than any other dispatch published in London this morning. There is no way of verifying the statements of the Daily Express correspondent. They must simply be taken for what they are worth.

A Shanghai dispatch, dated August 4, says:

A Shanghai dispatch, dated August 4, says:

"The first overt attack upon foreigners occurred this morning. Three Chinese, supposed to be soldiers in disguise, fired at a well-known English resident while he was lying asleep on the veranda of his house. He had a marrow escape.

"From various sources come statements that a large body of Boxers—some estimate them at 3,000—is gathering south of Tien Tsin, and threatening communication."

Escort for Foreiga Ministers.

Escort for Foreign Ministers. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily

Mail announces the reception of an imperial edict, dated August 2, ordering Gen. Yung Lu to select high millitary and civil dignitaries, together with a sufficient number of picked troops, to escort the foreign min isters to Tien Tsin as soon as they decide to leave Pekin. By the terms of the edict, Gen. Yung Lu will be held personally re-sponsible for their safety, and he is given full authority to deal summarily with those opposing the peaceful passage of the es-

Japanese Criticise Kalser.

against China because her rebellious subjects perpetrated crimes?" The speech is called undignified, and not what one would expect from a Christian monarch.

The Empress and Emperor of Japan, on July 17, visited and expressed sympathy with the wounded Germans in the German Hospital at Yokohama.

Commander Merlo of Japan, in his report of Seymour's march, notes the belief that the Chinese cast their lot with the Boxers because of the bombardment of Taku.

BRESCI IN A STRAIGHT JACKET.

sin of King Humbert, has abandoned the attitude of calm which he had assumed since the murder was committed and has been giving way to fits of passion. This has necessitated placing him in a straight jacket for ten hours.

RAIDED BRITISH TERRITORY.

mentary secretary of the foreign office Congo Free State admitted that British territory above Albert Nyanza had been raided by Congo troops and that women and cattle had been carried off. Mr. Brodrick added that the Congo Free State authorities had apologized for the raid and sought to punish the invaders.

STATE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 6.-Balloting for a full state ticket took place in this state today. Members of the legislature and county officials were also ch There were four state tickets in the fieldthe democratic, headed by Colonel W. J. Samford of Opelika; the republican, headed by Judge John A. Steele of Tuscumbia; the

Imprisoned Anarchist Rejoices in Murder of King Humbert. GENEVA, Switzerland, August 6.-When the news of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was announced to Luchenni, the Italian anarchist who stabbed and killed the Empress of Austria here Sep tember 10, 1898, he manifested great joy, aying there was no doubt that before long all the sovereigns would undergo the same fate, commencing with the new king of Italy. Luchenni, who is undergoing a sen-tence of imprisonment for life, refused to

SKAGWAY HAS GRIEVANCES.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 6.—Skagway newspapers received here tell of the meeting between General Spaulding, first as distant secretary of the United States Treasury, and the chamber of commerce and business men of that city. The disad-

was laid before the visitor and the injustice done American shippers was ex General Spaulding told the Skagway po ple that he was satisfied that they had a just cause for complaint, and made two

suggestions: One, that they lay the whole matter before the State Department, with a strong appeal for aid, and, the other, that the subport of Skagway be closed. He thought the latter measure rather too harsh. He assured them that he would do all in his power to all them. ower to aid then

LORDS UPHOLDS THE TIMES.

ondon Thunderer Wins Suit Over Question of Copyright. LONDON, August 6.-The house of lords oday gave judgment in the case of the Times agt. Lane, the question being whether a reporter can copyright speeches, in this case the utterances being those of Lord Rosebery. The judgment reverses the decision of the court of appeals, the house of lords upholding the copyright of the Times. Lord Robertson dissented from the judgment. judgment.

RIOTS WERE BLOODLESS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 6.-No reliance is attached to sensational reports of ploodshed at Bayboro and Maiden in alleged post-election riots. Stories of othe dillings in North Carolina are likewise Commenting upon this dispatch, the limits in the condition. At Maiden trouble was expected, but the turnoil soon blew over and the sheriff did not even go to the advance should be delayed."

It will be noticed that the dispatch to

## SECRETARY WILSON

Result of His Observations on His Western Trip.

People Believe in the Policy of The Government.

ARE EXPANSIONISTS

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture during his recent trip to the west closely observed the political condi-tions and studied the sentiment of the people, especially among the residents of the great farming region beyond the Mississippl. In conversation today with a Star reporter Secretary Wilson discussed interestingly the result of his observations.

"Neither free silver nor imperialism occupies any of the time of the western people who produce our great staple crops," said Secretary Wilson. "Four years ago they did turn their attention, particularly west of the Missouri river, to the proposition made by the free silver people. But time has shown them very clearly that what was proposed would not only have done no good, but would have done infinite mis-

was proposed would not only have done no good, but would have done infinite mischief.

"Those people, and I may include in that expression the new states west of the Alleghany mountains, thoroughly understand the several forms of government under which peoples live. They know what imperialism is and they know what republicanism is. They understand thoroughly what a republican government is. They made those states in all respects; they organized road districts, school districts, townships and counties. They organized territories and states, and they knew exactly what they were doing. The new issue of imperialism has no meaning whatever.

"If any effort were being made at the present time to overthrow any feature of our republican form of government those farmers out there would resent it in a moment. They were more insistent than any other part of the United States in righting the wrongs of the people of Cuba. They demanded that the Spaniards be driven out of that Island, and sent their sons to bring it about. They have paid revenue taxes to settle the bills.

No Use for Imperialism.

No Use for Imperialism.

"Nearly every neighborhood educates somebody to go as a missionary to some part of the world-young boys, young girls Many of their town and village congregations support individual missionaries some where, mostly in Asia, Africa or the islands of the sea. When this administration found and met a new responsibility in the Philippine Islands those western farmers, to whom all parties are now looking, in-dorsed the action of the President in meet-ing that responsibility.

to whom all parties are now looking, indorsed the action of the President in meeting that responsibility.

"Imperialism is a new word added to the vocabulary of our people since the time when Aguinaldo had arranged to cit the throats of every white person in Manila and the American solders and officers prevented it, punished the Filipinos and drove them back to the hills. A man who proclaimed himself dictator killed or spared as he saw fit, had his enemies murdered when he pleased—that is an imperialist.

"We may form an idea of what imperialism is by what is now going on in China. The Empress An is an Imperialist; Prince Tuan is an imperialist. They do what they please without constitutional limitation. They only waste their breath who imagine that our people are so ignorant that they cannot understand the difference between republican government as we have it and imperialism as we do not have it. Those western farmers will not waste a moment of time on a proposition of that kind.

Out in Kansas.

Out in Kansas.

"I recently made a visit to Kansas, which may really be looked upon as the great ex-perimental state of the Union. They test all things out there; and they test them fairly and squarely. They try more new

fairly and squarely. They try more new things than probably any other state. Just now the state is fairly groaning under the greatest crop of wheat ever raised by any state in the Union.

"The people of that section are very prosperous. They are taking great interest in the education of young people at the agricultural college. I met many of them there, and was greatly interested in them. If anybody in a crowd mentioned 16 to 1 the body in a crowd mentioned 16 to 1 it brought a laugh.

brought a laugh.

"Whoever lesires to get their attention
regarding imperialism will have a good deal
of trouble. The people of those states know
that they manage their states for them-

of trouble. The people of those states know that they manage their states for themselves. They know that the present administration is meddling with their affairs in no regard whatever.

"They know the United States government more directly through the post office than any other way. They elect their members of Congress, and there they touch the national government again. When the United States has work to do in protecting Americans or American interests in any part of the world the boys from those farms are ready to go and help; they have always been ready, they always will be. But after they have done their work and come back, nobody need tell them that they were engaged in an imperialistic effort to were engaged in an imperialistic effort destroy the United States of America a its republican form of government.

People Are Expansionists "Those people are expansionists, if you

want to put the thing correctly. They know they have good times when all the factories are running. But they also know that those factories can produce in half the year enough to supply the home market. They know that the factories must stand idle the other half the year if new markets are not found.
"They are people who read, who tak

"They are people who read, with newspapers and magazines, own libr and use them, and they know that we had a very heavy trade with China, up in the Gulf of Pechili, and to the up in the Gulf of Pechlli, and to the east, west and north of it, where the trouble exists now; and they know that that trade is growing very fast. They know that there is a demand in the countries around the China sea for everything produced in the west, on the farms as well as in the factories. They know all these things, and nobody need tell them that the pushing of trade through these countries will have a tendency to destroy our form of government.

ment.
"Then, when the future of those islands is to be considered, they know that the only peace that Cuba has had for centuries she is having now. They know that her trade is growing immensely and that the present moment Harvard University at the present moment Harvard University has over 1,200 Cuban teachers preparing them for their duties in the common schools. That you might call imperialism, but if so then imperialism is magnificent—Godlike.

"The people know, too, that Porto Rico, for all the noise we have had about it, will have such an era of prosperity as no island nave such an era of prosperity as no island in the Caribbean sea ever enjoyed. Those farmers out there in the west watch the exports and imports, and know that trade with Porto Rico is growing enormously, and that it is only a question of a short time when the other islands of that region will want to come under the American dag, that they may enjoy the same prosperity.

States government will give to each of those islands the very best possible government it is capable of executing. What the people in other parts of the United States know or do not know regarding these things I am not prepared to say. But I have an opinion, and a very decided one, regarding the way in which the western farmers will look at this talk of imperial-ism."

KING HUMBERT'S FUNERAL.

IMPERIALISM HAS NO MEANING Official Notice It Will Take Place on 9th Instant. The following cablegram has been re-ceived at the State Department from

Charge d'Affaires Iddings, at Rome:

ceived at the State Department from Charge d'Affaires Iddings, at Rome:

"ROME, August 4.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Foreign office notified; funeral of the deceased King Humbert will take place in Rome August 9.

It is said at the State Department that the occasion calls for no action by the United States government at this time. In accordance with the usual custom in such cases, it is very probable, however, that memorial services in honor of King Humbert will be held in this city in the course of a few weeks, and that the President and the members of his cabinet will undoubtedly attend the services. In the event that the U. S. S. Scindia, which is now in Italian waters, en route to China, should be in an Italian port on the day of the funeral at Rome she would undoubtedly participate in the public ceremonies at that port, to the extent of dressing ship in funeral fashion and firing an appropriate salute. Such action is prescribed by the standing rules of the navy, and would be followed naturally by the Scindia without specific instructions from Washington.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S TROOPS. Will Have an Available Force of 6,000 About September 1.

Although the War Department is exer-cising due diligence in the dispatch of reinforcements from this country to China to give Gen. Chaffee a command in keeping with the necessities of the case, it is realized that it is slow work, owing to the great distance to be traversed.

Three transports carrying about 3,000 troops are now on their way across the Pacific, and if they meet with no obstacles should land their men at Taku about the 1st of September. One of these vessels, the Sumner, is about two weeks in advance of her consorts and should arrive that much ahead of them, or about the middle of the month.

Further reinforcements will be forwarded from San Francisco, according to the following schedule:

August 7, the Garonne with two squadrons of 1st Cavalry and recruits; August 16, the Warren with two squadrons of 9th Cavalry and recruits; August 22, the Belgian King with siege battery, recruits and animals; August 25, the Rosecrans with two batteries of 7th Artillery and recruits. For the additional troops under orders to the far east there are available the Logan, which will be ready to sail on September 1; the Thomas, September 16; the Grant, October 16, and the Sheridan, October 16.

The arrival of these troops will give Gen. Chaffee an available force of about 6,000 men, instead of only about 3,000, as at present, of which about one-half are with the relief column. Three transports carrying about 3,000

CUBAN TEACHERS. They Will Visit This City on the 18th Instant. The delegation of Cuban school teachers

low receiving a course of instruction in English branches at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., will visit this city on the 18th instant for the purpose of paying their personal respects to the President of the United States and to inspect public institutions and attractions of the national capital. Adjutant General Corbin was informed this morning that arrangements had been made for the visit to Washington on the date named. The school teachers, numbering about 1,400, will arrive here in the morning and will leave here in the evening for New York, where they will board army transports, in walting, to take them back to their homes in Cuba. Although the national government defrays all their traveling expenses from and to Cuba it is unable to make provision for their care and entertainment while in this country. The entire expenses connected with their sojourn in Massachusetts are being defrayed out of a fund of nearly \$100,000 contributed by public-spirited citizens of Boston, and it is probable that the expense of the trip to Washington and then to New York will be met out of the same fund. So stitutions and attractions of the national York will be met out of the same fund. far as known no arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visitors

made for the entertainment of the visitors while in this city, but it is probable that a movement will be made to raise a fund sufficient to provide the fair strangers with breakfast, dinner and supper on the 18th instant, as they will be in this city during the usual hours for those meals.

The matter of receiving them at the White House having been presented to the President he has promised to arrange his movements so as to be in Washington on the day fixed for the visit of the teachers.

MANILA BANKS.

Rate on Silver to Be Fixed by Treasury Department.

The War Department is considering remedy for the action of the three Manila banks which have combined to reduce arbitrarily the rate of exchange on American gold. This action on the part of the banks s taken it is said on account of the disturbed condition in China, which the banks say has resulted in increasing the value of the Mexican dollar. Complaints have been made by the authorities in Manila, and t is probable that the War Department will uthorize Gen. MacArthur to take meas ures to guard against the action of the banks and have the rate on silver fixed in the Philippines as it is by the Treasury De-partment here.

CHIEF CLERK ALLEN'S RETURN. Popular Post Office Official Tells His Paris Impressions.

George M. Allen, chief clerk of the first assistant postmaster general, has return-ed to the city after a hasty European trip of five weeks, which he spent in Hol-land, Germany, France and England. Today Mr. Allen became acting first assistant postmaster general in the place of Mr. Beavers, who has filled that place since the retirement of Mr. Heath.

retirement of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Allen speaks in high terms of praise of the model post office which was established at the Paris exposition by Mr. Beavers, and said that it is one of the most attractive sights of the exposition. As an evidence of the use it is to Americans, he said that two days' mail sent from the post office for the United States, one night while he was there consisted of 36,000 pieces.

To a Star reporter Mr. Allen said he saw no evidences of extortion being practiced in no evidences of extortion being practiced in Parfs. He had paid about the same prices for first-class accommodations while there that he would have to pay in this city, and he did not believe that extortion is being

Big French Apple Crop.

State Department that the French apple crop promises to be remarkable plenteous He says it is believed that the abundance will make prices ruinously low. Pears, prunes and peaches will also be plentiful, but the apple crop will be largely in excess of all others. The yield of cherries is large. They now sell at Lyons at 1 and 2 cents per pound. Grapes promise well; hall has in-jured the vines in one or two localities.

Price of Soft Sugars Reduced. NEW YORK, August 6.-The American Sugar Refining Company and the Nationa Sugar Refining Company today reduced the price of their soft sugars from numbers 8 to 16 one-tenth of one cent a pound.

## MR. WHITE ARRIVES

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

Terms. 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

this office, in person or by

Ambassador to Germany a Passenger on the Deutschland

DISCUSSES SITUATION IN CHINA

Better Understanding Between United States and Germany.

EUROPE RESPECTS US NOW

NEW YORK, August 6.-Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, was a passenger on board the Deutschland, which reached her dock today from Hamburg.

Mr. White said, in answer to questions re-

garding affairs in China, that Emperor William's speech to the soldiers who were going to China was generally misinter-preted. "He never meant," the ambassa-dor said, "to tell them to give the Chinese no quarter, Nobody so understood his speech until some French papers put that construction upon it. The first time I ever heard of such an interpretation was when heard of such an interpretation was when I received a certain Paris paper. The emperor is a fine speaker, and being an emotional man he may be inclined to yield to the impulse of the moment, perhaps, but he knows how to control himself, and he certainly never meant to command his soldiers to be mercliess. What he did say to them was that they should bear in mind that they were going to face a desperate foe

foe

"Germany feels deeply the assassination
of her minister." Mr. White continued.
"Baron von Ketteler was a superior man.
He was much admired, and his sad death
made a deep impression. The emperor took
the matter much to heart because he liked
the minister very much. He was the kaiser's
personal representative, as well as the representative of the empire.

New Era for China

Speaking on the general situation in China Ambassador White said, with enthusiasm: The present conflict means the birththroes of a new era. It means the beginning of the opening of China to the civilzed world."

"Is there any talk of partition in Germany?" was asked.

"Oh, no. This trouble will never terminate in such a way. The war will end in the allied powers dictating terms to China." Passing to German opinion of the United States, Mr. White said that at the beginning of President McKinley's administration it was very bitter indeed, on account of the tariff, but that later on the Germans discovered that that tariff scarcely hurt them. "Now," he added, "the feeling is much better. Trade flourishes and the alliance in the east has the effect of bringing the two nations closer. To be sure, the German people sympathized with Spain, as a small power attacked by a larger, and the queen regent aroused their particular sympathy in her struggle against domestic plotters as well as against a superior power, but they are beginning to forget all these things, and our recent reciprocity treaty lowering the tariff on certain German imports has had a very healthy effect. Our admiral's conduct in China was at first misconstrued, but now the Germans approve of his policy. "Is there any talk of partition in Ger-

Distrust of Russin. "Russia is looked upon with the usual distrust," the ambassador continued, "but the fact that she and Germany fight shoulder to shoulder in China tends to improve

the feeling between the two countries."

In conclusion the ambassador touched In conclusion the ambassador touched upon the admiration felt in Germany for our arms. "The German attaches who saw our men fight are most exuberant in their praises of our army and navy; of the valor and skill of our soldiers and sailors. In this connection it may be said that our war with Spain and the part we play in the Chinese conflict has opened the eyes of Europe and made it see a good deal more of us than it had done before."

DEATH OF A SAILOR HERO.

npt. Frederick Jerome Had Saved Over 1,000 Lives. SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.-Capt. Fred-

erick Jerome, an old-time sailor, who had the credit of saving over 1,000 lives during his career, is dead in this city. He was born in southern England in 1823. He was presented with the freedom of the city of New York and an elegant snuffbox for saving hundreds of lives in the wrecks of the Henry Clay and Ocean Monarch in the years 1846 and 1848. Capt. Jerome also saved the lives of the cantain of the Lucky Star and his wife and children, who were wrecked

on the coast of Formosa in 1802.

He was specially honored by a present from Queen Victoria for his herolsm in the British channel. He was presented with a gold medal by the city of Liverpool and was made a life member of the Pioneer Society of California by unanimous vote. EIGHT-HOUR DEMAND REFUSED.

an Francisco Planing Mill Owners Notify Their Employes. SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.-In all the planing mills of San Francisco, Oakland, Birney, Hayward, San Jose and Santa Clara there will be posted a notice today by fortyseven planing mill owners, to the effect that the demand of the mill hands for a labor day of eight hours will be denied. The reso-lution of the mill hands to work only eight hours a day is to go into effect on August

Woodworkers are now putting in, in many of the mills, nine hours a day, and in others ten hours a day.

YACHT RACES AT COWES. The Meteor Will Sail in Only One

COWES, Isle of Wight, August 6.-The presence in these waters of several American yachts and the entertainments given on board of them saved the opening of the yachting week from utter dreariness, partly caused by the dismal rain which is falling. Emperor William of Germany cables that on account of the death of the Duko of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha he is compelled to withdraw his yacht Meteor from all competitions excepting the race for the queen's cup, in which she will take part out of respect for the donor of the trophy.

SECRETARY HAY IMPROVING.

He Caught Cold on His Trip From This City. SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., August 6 .-Secretary Hay, who reached here for his

vacation last Saturday, was resting comfortably today. The cold which he contracted on the way from Washington has caused a slight fever, and the Secretary is very much exhausted by the strain of his duties in connection with the Chinese situa-

tion.

Neither his physician nor the members of the family consider that the Secretary is suffering from anything more than a slight indisposition, and that a few days' rest will thoroughly recuperate him.

At New York — Tauric from Liverpool, Marquette from London.

No. 14,801. of provisions upon which the city of Pekin

Diplomatic Position Unchanged.

The position of the United States diplo matically remains unchanged. This governnent will not consent to abandon the attack on Pekin until there is free communi-cation by the powers with their ministers. Nor is this government likely to consent to communication in plain language alone, but to insist that cipher messages must pass

present, and that they will remain where they will be able to protect themselves and

Chaffee Encountering Difficulties. Gen. Chaffee is encountering difficulties that are proving serious in the operations of the United States troops. The debarkation of troops and cavalry horses is being The big transports cannot get within eight men and horses, making the debarkation of

armed and thoroughly disciplined soldiers and the water of the gulf is exceedingly nounced that the American, British and of the alies," continues the correspondent, Japanese forces were making the start no reasons for the reticence of the depart-

> Artillery for Gen. Chaffee. Information having been received from artillery, instructions were sent to Gen.

Reviews Pennsylvania Troops at MOUNT GRETNA, Pa., August 6.-Lieut Gen. Miles arrived in Camp Alexander L. Gen. Miles arrived in Camp Alexander L. with cheerfulness. The Chinese wan Hawkins today to pay an official visit to peace when the arsenais at Tien Tsin w the Pennsylvania militia, which is now in camp here. Gen. Miles was accompanied by his wife. They were received in camp by Governor Stone and Maj. Gen. Miller, commander of the National Guard, under escort of four troops of cavairy. Just as Gen. Miles reached division headquarters Battery C fired the lieutenant general's salute for the first time in the history of

Yokohama advices say that Gen. Ter-tuchi has reported to the Japanese gov-

foreigners in Pekin.

A Tien Tsin dispatch, dated August 1, to Berlin, gives a report of an imperial edict, issued July 27, ordering the recapture of Taku and Tien Tsin by troops from Shan Tung and the south.

Taku and Tien Tsin by troops from Shan Tung and the south.

Detailed accounts of the reconnoissance of July 30 say that the enemy's guns that were attacked near Pei Tsang were only the advanced post, and Pei Tsang, it is believed, can only be captured after a hard struggle. Gen. Gaselee and his staff accompanied the reconnoissance, but no Birtlish troops were engaged.

A dispatch to the Morning Post from Chefoo, dated July 30, says: "The Russians at Tien Tsin refuse to allow the Americans to put up telephone wires on the railroad poles, and they claim the railroad, which English engineers are ready to work.

"The situation is critical. The river is full of railroad sleepers. Hundreds of dead bodies of Chinese, some decapitated, are floating in the stream."

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Times, wiring July 31, says:

"The previous decision to move tomorrow has been revised. It is reported that the American commander is now unwilling to advance until he is reinforced. The Japanese reconnoissance yesterday apparently inclined them to favor waiting for further reinforcements. The Russians and French acquiesced.

"Gen. Gaselee is anxious to advance, but

London Times' Comment. Commenting upon this dispatch, the

"By such acts," concludes the edict. "do "By such acts," concludes the edict, "do we show our good intentions to people from afur and open our bosoms to them."

The Belgian vice consul at Tien Tsin, M. H. Ketels, in a dispatch via Chefoo, August 4, via Shanghai, August 5, says that the Chinese in Pekin are fortifying their position outside the British legation. He adds that all the members of the Belgian legation are in good health.

The Japanese consul at Shanghai has received a message from Pekin saying that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang has stopped all provisions going to the legations.

Chinese messages assert that, in addition to causing the execution of, high functionaries of pro-foreign tendency. Li Ping Henghas impeached L! Hung Chang, Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, and others on a charge of maintaining relations with foreigners.

A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Japanese newspapers denounce the vindic tive purposes of the speech of Kaiser William, calling upon his troops to avenge Baron von Ketteler. The Main Hi asks: Should the cry of vengeance be raised against China because her rebellious sub-

King Humbert's Assassin Gives Way to Fits of Anger. MILAN, August 6.—Bresci, the assas-

Congo Free State Apologizes for Acts of Its Troops. LONDON, August 6.-Replying in the nouse of commons today to a question put by Sir Charles Dilke, radical, the parlia-Mr. Brodrick, sald the authorities of the

Members of Legislature and County Officials Also Elected. populists, led by Dr. G. B. Crowe of Birmingham, and the prohibitionists,

L. Hargett of Gate City for gov-There was no fusion this year

LUCHENNI HEARS THE NEWS.

answer any questions on the subjussassination of the King of Italy.

Gen. Spaulding Promises His Aid to Secure Relief. vantages under which Skagway labors as a result of the British bonding privileges

ensational Reports From North Carolina Denied at Charlotte.

that they may enjoy the same prosperity that Porto Rico is now enjoying. "As regards the Philippines, they know that we have all kinds of people there, from that capable imperialist, Aguinaldo, to the wild man of the Bulu group, whose greatest claim to manhood is the destruction of his fellow man. They know that the United